PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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In the most satisfactory manner.

In the most satisfactory manner. Orders filled at short notice, and on the most grazonable terms, OBLINGER & CHAPIN,

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## **BUSINESS CARDS.**

MURRAY & PRICE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Perrysburg, Ohio. R. H. DODGE & J. R. TYLER, - - - - Perrysburg. DOGE, TYLER & BRYANT, D ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and
Notorial Business. Also, for sale, large quantities
of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. '60-tf

GEORGE STRAIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care
in the several Courts of Ohio.—Office with John
Bates, Second arrest. '60-1tf

CYLVANUS JEFFERSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW, PERRYSBURG, Omo.—Office in East end of Bard House Building. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. If

DR. J. HOWELLS.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Bowling Green, Ohio.

DR. J. B. SMITH.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio.
All calls will be promptly attended to, both day
and night. and night.

DR. J. J. DAHLEN Will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.
Residence on Pront street, in John McKnight's But my building, Perrysburg. Dec. 5th, 1861 - 31 wly.

S A M U E L C L A R K E . STONE & MARRIE WORKER, BUILDER,

And Dealer in Flagging, Paving, and Building Stone; Cut, or in the rough.

264 Summit St., Toledo, O.

A large stock always on hand, and unsurpassed facilities for shipping, by lake, canal or railroad.

27 All orders filled promptly. N. H. Callard is Agent for Wood county. is Agent for Wood county. FORT MEIGS NURSERY.

As the season is approaching for the transplant ing of trees, &c., we beg to call the attention of thos rested to our large and well selected stock of Trees and Shrubbery, Consisting in part of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricots, Quince, Raspberries, Blackberres, Goosberries, Currants, Pie-Plant, Grapes, &c. We have a full assortment of Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, which we will sell at war prices.

Office at George B. Kreps's Store, Perrysburg,

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE PEARL MILLS With new and improved machinery, are now in the most perfect condition to do your grinding of all kinds, in the best manner, at the shortest notice. With many years' experience in the business. petent millers, we will not fail to give good satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. And, while we gratefully acknowledge the generous patronage extended us during the past many years, we assure you no effort shall be spared to merit a continuance of your favors. for Wheat, DICKS & JOHNSON, 48tf. Mannee City, Feb. 14, '62.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

W E L R Carefully repaired by W. F. POMEROY, At GEORGE B. KREPS' Store. COAL OIL,

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL.

The best that can be had, is now selling at the DRUG STORE! -BY-

PECK & HAMILTON.

ROBERT ESCOTT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER Louisiana Avenue, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Orders made to measure, In the Latest Style,

Of the Best Material,

At the Shortest Notice HAVE also on hand a good assortment of ready made Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Mizses and Youth's wear, which I shall sell at a low figure,

for ready pay. ing promptly executed. THERRYSBURG PLANING MILL. and SASH FACTORY.
DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on hand, a general supply of Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window Shades;
Pine, Whitewood and Ash Flooring;
Pine and Whitewood Doors,
All kinds of Planiso done to order. Orders promptly filled at Tolodo prices, or, in some cases, below the m. '60-tf'

# Berrysburg Journal, The Castalian fount.

THE LOVELY INTANGIBLE.

BY NORRIS B. NORTON

hast eve, as I sat in the mystical light. Of a few rosy embers that glowed on my hearth, A phantom appeared to my wondering sight, And hovered about me now lurid then swarth.

Where a shadow exists there a substance must be, And I rose from my easy armed air at the rose from my easy arm-chair at the thought: But Philosophy erred, for 1 plainly could see That the shadow was there, and the substance 15.00

was not. grew half alarmed, and a vague sort of chill Came upon me and calmed for a moment my breath:

For my weird and impalpable visitor still
Through my bed-chamber wandered as noise less as Death. As it flitted before me an influence fell

On my sense like the odor exhaled from a flower, And my feeling of fear faded out like the spell Of a wizard o'ercome by superior power.

was speechless with wonder. My memory ran, Far away to the Past. When the Planet was new, Angels visited Earth and held converse with man, But these tales now, like Love, are 100 good to

A figure so plainly perceptible ought
To be tangible also, Philosophy said;
But the fact would not give the solution I sought;

I am fully convinced that I was not asleep;
For I lighted my pipe and replenished the fire:
As I asked: Has the Sphynx an enigma too deep
To be read by the man who may truly aspire? "Let this be thy answer," the phantom replied, As over its face a soft smile sweetly stole,

When the fullest fruition of Love is denied, What is lost to the senses is gained to the soul. With this wholly irrelevant sentence my ear Was surprised, but the riddle was rendered more strange:

For the Figure approached me, and 42 it drew near,
I began in desire, though I dreaded, a change.

Its fair forehead was circled by ripples of gold,
Which streamed to the floor, and a roseate hue
Flushed a cheek like to that which a peach
might unfold,
When in midsummer dawn rises full on the view.

Its mouth was both crimson and moist, like a rose Whose soft lips half apart, steal the kisses of June,
And it seemed as if made but to hide or disclose
Two rows of bright pearls white as sunshine

'Neath a pair of dark lashes a still darker pair Of sweet almond-shaped eyes in a bright liquid played:
From their depths Cytherea arose and a rare,
Lambent light, like a joy, from their loveli-

A white robe strove to hide, yet it seemed to reveal Shoulders dimpled and dazzling as shoulders could be: For its folds half disclosed what 'twas worn to conceaf,
And the bosom beneath rose and fell like a soa.

I was beauty-bewildered. My fancy outdone By an image which yet reality seemed, In the lovely intruder soon recognized one

Still more near, as I gazed, drew that delicate form Sure, thought I, the solution can not be de ferred: ut my mystical visitor, resy and warm, Only smiled and approached, though it uttered

The sweet soul which thus cheated my physical eyes,
I then sought with my passionate arms to em

brace;
But no touch was perceptible, to my surprise,
Though its arms clasped me round and its cheek
kiased my face.

My being was roused by an exquisite thrill,
Which pervaded my nature beyond my centrol,
As my Lovely Intangible vanished; but still,
What was lost to my senses was gained to my CINCINNATI, January 6, 1863.

## The Proclamation. EMANCIPATION IN ST. LOUIS. Telling Speech by Charles D. Drake.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in St. Louis, on the evening of January 28, to ratify the Emancipation Proclamation at which a number of able speeches were the best of machinery, and experienced and com- made. We give to our readers a full report of the one made by Charles D. Drake, Esq., slaveholders commenced this ungodly rebellion for the ruin of the Government. His present position is boldly, clearly and ably stated in his speech, which we copy from the Democrat. After reading a poem on the Proclamation, contributed to the meeting, he addressed the large assemblage as

FELLOW CITIZENS: Never has been it my duty to address a popular assemblage, under circumstances more solemn and momentous than those in which the people are now placed. Were I to give way to expressions of mere personal feelings it would be difficult to define the mingled emotions with which I have accepted the invitation to appear before you on this occasion. But suffering country, and every purpose but that which binds me, in life or in death, to her welfare and honor. I am no politician I belong to no party: I have nothing to ask for myself at the hands of the people, but to be recognized as one ready to do anything in that Holy Cause, and to be anything that is farthest removed from a traitor, whether such as skulk from our soil, Southward, to help slay their patriot brothers, or such as hang back under the folds of the old flag. that they may, while enjoying its protection, more surely aid in destroying and dishonoring it. Between such and me, I thank God, there is not, nor ever can be, any more concord than between fire and water; but discord, antagonism and strife, now and evermore, until the venom of treason shall cease to poison their hearts and to fire their

brain with parricidal madness.
Indulge me, however, in a single remark as to my past position with reference to the subject which rises in this hour above every other-the institution of Slavery. desire to preface the words which I deem t my duty to utter, with the reiterated de laration that I am not, nor ever have been, fanatic against Slavery as a domestic in stitution, nor have I ever been connected for an hour with any party or association which struck at Siavery in that character. have always, however, believed Slavery a sore evil and a vast misfortune to ou country, and was ready to hail its removal by proper means as one of the greatest blessings which a kind Providence could vouchsafe to us. When, therefore, I speak the speak as I shall to-night, of Slavery, let no man say there is no more room for doubt than there is no more room for doubt than there is the Commander in Chief, surveying the entered to the commander in the state of the commander in the commander in

enthrone Slavery as a political power in Go'den Circle, which, sweeping from the capes of Virginia to Cape Sable, and careering around the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sca, was to plant its furthest standard in some yet unthought of generation was devolved by an All-wise be done with this robellion? Soldiers ask acy and subjugation by Slavery and for SLAVERY PERISH BY THE SWORD! Slavery. No, my friends, he believes no lic of freedom, which gave them birth, and ime has proved, that they might be more owerful and dangerous than common men their accursed treason. It suits their ourpose to deny what two years ago they effantly proclaimed; but men do not forget or can the world be mocked. The Ethi pian does not change his skin, nor the leoprd his spots; nor have Southern traitors bandoned the infinitely atrocious purpose destroy this Union, bought with our fathers' blood, for "the spread of Slavery." Your committee have, therefore, rightly

that it is Southern Slavery, embodied in and numan race in all the future will join with- ure for suppressing said rebellion." out dissent in that verdict. I would say solemn proclamation," arer and deciare that otherwise, if I could; but like Martin Luther all persons held as slaves within designated before the Diet of Wurms, I answer: "Here States and parts of States, are and hours I stand, I can do no other; may God neld forward shall be pres. And that the Ex-

What then is the essential character of cluding the military and naval authorities his war? My friends, the judgment and thereof, will recognize and MAINTAIN the five onscience of the whole civilized world, don of said persons." Upon this act, which when the question comes to be fully under- the President declares is "sincerely bestood, never can be never will be, aught lieved to be an act of justice, warranted by else, than that it is a war of the aristocratic the Constitution—upon military necessity, against the democratic principle; a war of he invokes "the considerate judgment of an aristocratic form of society, resting upon mankind, and the gracious favor of Al-and vitalized by a system of human slavery mighty God." against a form of society in which each individual is as free as every other; a war tory of the world, emanated from the rules based upon the sacrilegious idea that of any people, which had a more august and Slavery is a divine institution, and that-in | enduring import than those, I know not of spread, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth;" a ture of America and of humanity. They war for the spread of those "blessings," not ring out the glad peal of this nation's deliv as "the religion of our Divine Master," goes erai.ce, or toll the knell of its downfall; no "peace on earth and good will toward of the one made by Charles D. Drake, Esq., men," but as that of the False Prophet, with who was a pro-Slavery Democrat, until intolerance, wrath, fire, sword; a war, in one word, of human Slavery, as a dominant and aggressive power, against human Freedom a bulwark of human rights-of Africanzed Americans against Americanized Amer- the ruins of our glorious patrimony of Free icans : of a proud, conceited and ferocious aristocracy against the People here, and less empire of Slavery. That is the last against all people, everywhere, that would and momentous issue which this proclams

And it is not a war of to-day merely. as already borne fruits which, for good or for ill, will never die. Were it terminated ate judgment of mankind." As a part of this hour, its influence must reach onward | that people we have met to express on into the unexplored future, blessing or cursng, freeing or enslaving, brightening or There is no difficulty in deciding on which side is the light, and on which the dark-ness. It was the light of freedom which have endeavored to put aside all feeling, their mighty struggle, and in the formation trymen, with as deep a sense as I ever en save that which yearns to my beloved and of that grand and unequaled fabric of Gov-tertained of the importance of a right judg dorious fabric is now sought to be buried and unquestioning conviction that ov its own children!

The conflict is indeed irrepressible; as repressible as that between good and evil. between right and wrong, between truth and falsehood, between Heaven and Hell. And who made it so? None but they who nade of Flavery " AN DIAGE OF GOLD," "set it up in the plain" of the South, and because the North would not "fall down and worship the golden image" that this Southern "Nebuchadnezzar had set up," lecreed that this noble country should ' east into the midst of the burning fiery furace" of this cruel and devouring War his, my friends, is God's own truth about his unnatural and amazing conflict. His ory has yet to record, that they who cas His America into the furnace, were themselves sain by its "seven times heated" flame. while she "walked in the midst," with no

smell of fire" upon her resplendent robes If in this war Slavery was and is the ag ressor; if the war was begun and is co! inued for "the planting and spreading of lavery;" if Slavery has become the "golden which the South bows down to, and wars with us because we will not worship t too; if Slavery feeds and clothes the arnies of the South; if the Southern heart is venomed against the North for the sake f Slavery; if our free institutions, and aff he hopes of ourselves and our children, are imperiled, that Slavery may be exalted.

opinions and convictions which the horrid nation bound to destroy Slavery, wherever tire field of the rebellion, in its cause and Letter from Hon. James M. Ashley. wante as possible. The war feeling among scenes of the last two years have fairly it is in armed rebellion. Turn which way probable results, and in its relations to this burned into my mind and heart, against the you may, there is no escape from this alpreconceptions of nearly thirty years.
When I strike at Slavery, it is because Slavery strikes at my country; and for that I would strike it down!

During those two years, we have witnessed the bloody climax of a conspiracy which began in the preceding generation to enthrone Slavery as a political power in the same escape from this all country and to other countries, did consider to exactly and abject to every strike at my country; and for that I you wish peace, it can be had to-morrow by giving up all that the South exacts; but it would be a hollow truce of not a year's duration. The permanent dismemberment to enthrone Slavery as a political power in bility. From every State west and south or your devotes a goographical impossi-type make you any hetter patriots? Does to they make you any hetter patriots?

his land, and to extend its away over ad New England, except New Jersey, Dela from their companionship? incent countries, in the wild hope that, in the grasp and nuder the lead of the indomighty has sent the waters of this great table Anglo-Saxon race, it might become continent flowing from myriads of fountains -what it had failed to become in any other nands—a power in the earth. It is too late over belong to one people, and share one in the day for the arch-traitor. Jefferson destiny. It is impossible for one people to own the trunk of the Mississippi, and a hose over blow: for Omniscience can only foreing words as those quoted in one of the restitle people its mouth. There is no room | see whether a blow will be effectual or not lutions reported by your committee, af for two discordant nations between the It is not for those aiming it to decide in adfirming that he and his armies "are not en- great Northern lakes and the Gulf of Mex- vance that it will fail. So to decide is to gaged in a conflict for conquest, or for agico. The same political institutions must
grandizement." Does be comprehend the prevail over that entire region. While the Does he suppose that the original character as a mere system of de-dening horrors of a service insurrection world has turned idiot, not to see that the mestic labor, there was no more necessity So do I; and so does every man with th

carnage to the final subjugation of the West-

We have long enough struck blows as in such miserable folly. He knew, long years dreams at this horrid revolt, and held back ago, and he knows now, better than any the home-thrust at its yital point. We have dreams at this horrid revolt, and held back but his co-conspirators could know, that a vast Empire of Slavery was the promise of but bowed, with hat in hand, to Slavery his and their treachery to the noble Republics and their treachery to the noble Republics. for our noble country, but found it hard surtured them into men of mark, only, as learning to brave the destruction of her relentless foc. We wielded every weapon against the rebellion but the very one that would be fatal to it. We attacked armies of white men in the front, but left untouched a more numerous army of black men behind them, without which the rebellion would have lived a month. While we fight the rebellion we must also watch foreign Goveruments, which, as we are not the subjects of a dynasty, but Republican freemen, have no sympathy with our struggle for national naged that in the very fore-front of the life; but rather would rejoice at our humil-lectarations of this meeting should be pro-laimed anew the great and solemn truth, hands of that institution, toward which they iation and dismemberment, even at the hands of that institution, toward which they and their subjects profess unbounded hoscting through its lawless and conscience- tility. And so it would ever be, as long as less aristocracy, that has drenched the land | we ourselves held Slavery too sacred to be in blood. Why should not that truth be declared, not only here and now, but every- But when we learn to treat Slavery as a where and all the time? Of what avail is it | Constitution-breaker, a traitor, a marander to us, to our country, or to the cause of hu- a pirate, and a disturber of the peace of na manity, to bury it out of sight, and parade | tions, and pronounce for its extirpation besefore our eyes some specious pretext for cause it is all these, then we touch the this rel. Him, which we know to be false? Shall we few to own the truth, because some muzz'd traiter amongst us scowls in crument, however despotic, will dare defy. some day be denot us, for having been true learned. On the first day of January in this to truth? Let him who will, shirk this year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hun-mighty issue. I meet it at all times and in dred and sixty-three, the President, of the all places alike. If there was never before United States, by virtue of the power in ar occasion when it should be fairly and him vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the tearlessly met, that occasion is here and Army and Navy of the United States, in now. My voice is and ever will be, that time of actual armed rebellion against the Southern Slavery alone is the cause of the authority and Government of the United corrible calamities of this civil war, and the States, and as a fit and necessary war meas-

ecutive Government of the United States, in

My friends, if any words have in the his he words of Albert G. Brown, late Senator | them. An involuntary feeling of awe rises from Mississippi-its "blessings should be within me as I read them, and endeavor to scan their probable influence upon the fu because the fate of the American people de pends upon the mere question whether some millions of negroes shall be held in slavery in a portion of our domain; but be cause it does depend upon the question whether the masters of those negrocsmeager minority of this pation-shall, over dom, erect an aggressive, warlike and rath t on lays before the American people and the world, concerning which the President of the United States "invokes the consider judgment of his act. It is our high priv ilege and our duty to do so. Not that ou of the United States, to the end that

darkening, till the last hour of recorded time, action can give it additional effect; but, as ours is a Government of the people, that he may see - that all men may see - whether we are for or against this blow at the encflumined the pathway of our fathers, in mies of our country. And now, my coun tertained of the importance of a right judg eroment we are now defending; and it's ment in regard to any question of publithe darkness of Slavery under which that moment, I hesitate not to declare my fire Proclamation was constitutional, EXPE DIENT, AND JUST, and ought to be enforced with all the strength of the army and nav power of Southern traitors shall be broken shattered, and crushed, for ever and ever! I am not unaware that there are true Unionists who do not approve the action a the President. To such I would say, what ever your past judgment as to the expe diency of such a measure, this is not the time to most that point. The question is not, Shall the act be done? IT is poss! The point is, Will you stand up to it like potriots, or falter in your devotion to the Union ecause henceforth its flag is to carry free

lom to the slaves that make the very thews and sinews of the rebellion? Do you withold approval because yo do not see that the Constitution authorize t? Then take that instrument and read and study every line and word of it, and find if you can, one syllable that restrains the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, keeping his sacred oath " to presery otect, and defend the Constitution the exercise to the very last degree of the war power of the nation, against the nation memies in gras. Our fathers did not make that Constitution as a shield to its focs, and one but its fees now demand its protectle against the power of the Government

wielded to preserve its life.

Do you hold back because you do

bility. From every State west and south or your devotion to your country recruit itself New England, except New Jersey, Dela from their companionship? Nay, is it not

insure failure

Do you shrink aghast from the picture import of language? Does he know what South was satisfied to let slavery retain its which rushes upon your vision, of the mad-South is aiming to strip by conquest from for discord than there is between me, a non-least spark of humanity in his mature. But United States a large part of its territory, slaveholder, and my neighbor, a staveholder: three thousand miles of its see coast, and the mouth of that great Mississippi, whose waters roll in ceaseless and stately flow past this city of our habitation? Is there no vision of aggrandizement in that empire of the Are you troubled to know what shall be

Though alive to my sight, to my touch it was point in South American wilds? And does dead.

point in South American wilds? And does he believe humanity in its dotage, that it dom and Slavery, which is to decide for prisoners and the spoils when the fight is am fully convinced that I was not askeep;

an fully convinced that I was not askeep;

and the spoils when the fight is over?" but, "How shall we whap the enonward in its blood-stained march of pi- that issue at the point of the sword; any emy?" To debate what shall become of the negro, is to put that problem in the scale unust your country's life, whether you intend it or not. Leave the future to the fu ture; the present is our care. The instant demand of this hour is, by every available means, to overwhelm, scatter, rout and destroy traitors. Self-preservation demands that Slavery, their idel, and the right arm of their power, be wrested from them; for heir feet are on a war-path, to which we an see no end while Slavery bears them award. The destiny of the enfranchised segroes none but God can shape; leave it

then, to His all-ruling Providence.
But there are those who see in this measre only a deeper embitterment of the South increased hopelessness of restoring the Union. Is that true? What hope has there ever been since Sumter fell, that the Union would be preserved otherwise than by the resistless agency of powder, ball and bayonet? Is there a human being who still hors the debasion that neace is t smile upon this country again as a united except by the subjugation of the famuable rebellion? If there is, let him drop that folly from his embrace, and open is eyes to the utter hopelessness of every attempt to conciliate that aristocracy, which with a deliberate purpose, formed in some southern minds fifty years ago, and controling Southern action with steady sway brough the past thirty years, resolved that this Union should be relentlessly destroyed and supplanted in that fair Southern clime by "A Confederacy of Slaveholding States," to be, as they fondly hoped," the most im-Half a century's treason, plotted and pursued through every form of duplicity, falsehood and treachery, and blazing out at last in robbery, fire and blood, is not to be concil ated, but with the full fruition of its deperate schemes. This proclamation, then makes no more hopeless what was hopeless rom the moment of the rebellion's outbreak. But my friends, whatever the portents of

mation, or with aught else under the sky

the true, carnest patriot, has but one line o ury and that is by every act by every word, by every thought, by every nurpose ey every power granted him, to hold up ands of the President in this war against the enemies of our country and the destroye four free institutions. As there is not ing in human history so horribly atrocious is this rebellion, so the imagination can con ceive of nothing which would shroud the world in gloom, as the blotting out of this on of Freedom from the firmament of na Wreck this Republic, and you wreck very hope of freedom in every human For nearly three hundred years the band of the Great Creator has shaped the lestiny of America as the kome of liberty and the refuge of the oppressed. From every country and every clime, from the eavy tread of oligarchies, from the shart acgs of despots, from the wees and fears of edy revolutions, from poverty, heartrokenness and living death, millions have and here that freedom which they sighed or as their richest boon in life, and the most dessed inheritance they could transmit to their children. Here has grewn into giantic proportions a nation presenting the grandest development the world has ever een of human intelligence and progress and holding in its outstretched hands to all ie earth the choicest fruits man has ever sted of regulated and constitutional lib To mortal prescience that nation eemed immortal—those fruits perennial and undecaying, But in the midst of peace and prosperity and seeming contentment At is plunged into confusion and dismay The livid cloud of war envelops the land he tread of armed legions shakes the earth, he thunders of battle fill the air, blood ains the ground, the grouns of the dying il the ears of night, and the wails of the percaved rise to beaven from the countless phabitants! What enemy has done this? Tave the despotisms of the Old World, tired f America's example and glory, masses their mighty columns to hear her down into the dust? Has her ancient foe challenged ner to a third war for Independence? Has my other nation invaded her peaceful hores? No, my friends, would to God i were any or all of these, rather than who t is. Her own sons are her assailants Americans are pouring out the life-blood of America! The beirs of liberty are destroyig their own precious birth-right! hildren of the Constitution are backing and battering that glorious fabric, every seam of which was cemented with their fathers' blood, and every arch of which is ocal with the prayers and benedictions o e illustrious dead! And all for what Who has oppressed, who wronged them? he voice of the universal brotherhood of man acquits this nation of wrong to them: Vhat then, urges this domestic onslaught et us not fear to speak the word again et us be true, though we die for it! Speak

t, write it, print it, proclaim it, that it is the ristogracy of Slavery-hurling itself against e buttresses of the Constitution, to out of their pathway to empire! It is the lust of power, the greed of gain, the arhem on to their hellish work. Will they riumph? Not if the sons of America, no ive and adopted, are faithful, brave and enluring. And shall we not be so ? Shall we ear to go forward? Fear, ten thousand imes more, to go backward a single step. Phe star of Hope leads onward ; then itr march and our cry be onward! Ever

nward! MARRIAGE Is like money soom to want it; and you don't get it.

(Correspondence of the Fremont Journal,) Wammorov Crry, January 16, 1863. My DEAR KEELER: When I last saw you I half promised to write a letter or two for the Journal this winter. Up to this time I have not had an hour to spare, but I have not forgotten my promise. The disinterested and generous support you gave me during the late canvass ought to have been publicly acknowledged at an earlier day. Permit me to do so now. On behalf of the Emancipation Democrats and Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District, whose representative I was in the contest, I tenler you my hearty thanks and the gratitud of the anti-slavery electors, aye, and of thousands also who are not electors, for your cordial co-operation and support. is an honor of which any man ought to be proud, to have, as I had, the hearty support of the carnest Christian men and women not only in, but outside of my District. This very circumstance nerved my arm, strengthened my purpose and encouraged me in the contest. The remembrance of this fact nd causes me to strive more carnestly to he worthy of their support.

The decree against Slavery, so joyfully

hailed by millions at the opening of the new

year is still the theme of earnest discussion.

That it is the greatest act of the nation since the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, no sane man will question. Let us hope that the results which will speedily flow from it will prove this. A eling of satisfaction, amounting almost to certainty, that this event will restore the nation to unity and freedom, pervades all unconditional friends of the Government. The anxiety entertained by many, both North and South, as to the action of the President is now appeased—and Southern triends of the measure need no longer hesitate for want of a policy or assurance of protection. Only a few weeks ago a colred man made his appearance in this city, who had under his command, in the depths of the great Dismal Swamp which lies in North Carolina and Virginia, over two thou sand black men (many of them armed), who had been ready some time to assist and maintain the doctrines of the proclamation as soon as they knew it would be irrevo-This army have been gathering to gether for months on the very spot made nemorable by Mrs. Stowe's black hero, Dred. This man, a slave, had heard of the gromised proclamation on the first day of Jantary, 1863, and his anxiety was so great. that to satisfy himself and his men, he braved the dauger necessary to pass the lines of both armies in coming to Washington and returning to learn in person whether the proclamation would certainly be issued. He was answered that it would be, and be returned with joy, and doubtless ere this the welcome intelligence has made glad the hearts of his army and nerved them to assert the freedom they have so long contemplated. This is but a single instance; many other individual cases of great heroism and bravery are well known. Hundreds could without much trouble be equally well authenticated, to show that the Proclamation even to the slave is to be something more than a mere paper decree—that it is, indeed, to be the rallying point of renewed effort for restoring the National unity, upon grounds which can not tau to command the judgment of the world. If ustice, if humanity, if mercy have yet an abiding place among men, we must be sucessful and the word spoken by the President can never return void. The great victory of Gen. Resecrans

filled every patriot's heart with joy. Let us hope that it is but an earnest of better things to come. For the moment it overwhelmed everything by its magnitude and grandeur. The defeat of Sherman, in his attempted capture of Vicksburg, which so soon followed, was a terrible misfortune. otomac is still inactive, but I trust ere long to see another, and as I fervently hope a more successful, effort of this unfortunate sibited some of the greatest displays of personal courage and acts of heroism and laring of which history gives any account. plan I feel less inclined to blame the gallant Burnside, than those upon whom he was dependent for means to make the advance at the time and place it should have been made. One thing is certain, the army was but slightly demoralized by its repulse and our soliders are now anxiously awaiting another opportunity to meet the enemy. The proclamation gives them courage, for among the great mass of our soldiers slavery ms ceased to be anything but an object o bate. Could our soldiers all over the Union be permitted to vote, as they should be, the efforts set on foot by Gov. Seymour and Ex-Mayor Wood, of New York, and rebel sympathizers in the North would be everwhelmingly defeated. As it is, your readers will rejoice to learn that these Northern conspirators have been most unequivocally snubbed, in a quarter, where they least expected it, by no less a personage than Jeff. Davis himself. You have doubtless read the impudent letter.

In a with a mingled love and fear. They have G. N. Sanders to Gov. Seymour and his old is with a mingled love and fear. They have political friends in New York. Well, in adpolitical friends in New York. Well, in adpoint the political friends in the poli received a letter from Jeff. Davis which re-fuses all overtues for reunion, and promises ing, keep a vase of flowers on your table as a reward for their contemplated treachery and they will help to maintain your dignity to the North only such commercial arrangements as may place the North on an equal cacy of behavior. footing with the "rest of mankind" in the purchase of Southern products. This unexpected rebal rebulf leaves these Northern rebel allies at a loss what course to pursue to maintain political power, for they know announcement in staring capitals: "He that without the co-operation of these Southsays the proclamation will be resisted!—Alebel allies at a loss what course to pursue ern traitors they can never again obtain possession of the National Government, and to obtain that the leaders are willing to surrender anconditionally to Joff, Davis. Seymour's actions with reference to the New York City Police Commissioners has lost him the esteem of honorable men, and senred the contempt of that class which make up the swell-mob of the city. It is now thought that he will be content to throw no obstacles in the way of the Government's prosecuting the war, and that for the prescut he will confine his open opposition to Government to a simple repudiation of what he terms "arbitrary arrests." But though snubbed by Jeff. Davis himself, the attempt of this party at national disorganization will not stop even though the traitors continue to kick and ourse them as they do. Wit ures their action all over the country, and especially in Congress. Instead of permitting these traitors to howl about their "ar-bitrary arrest," the Government should have arrested more of them, provided a tribunal before which to try them, and executed the guilty, and in no event permitted the guilty | turned with a termagant in hoops. o go free on parol, to repeat with four fold nce their treason and denunciation of he Government, as is now being done over the country by these released traitors. Congress is very busy. It is the deter-unnation of the unconditionally loyal members to meet all needful demands of the Ad-

all carnest men never was higher and there was never a time since the war commenced that the people had so good cause to enter-tain strong hopes of a satisfactory issue.

All the money, all the men that may be needed, will be readily granted, and such additional legislation as may be necessary to facilitate the progress of our arms and com-plete the entire aubjugation of the rebel slaveholding aristocracy, will be adopted. But Congress and the Government will

be powerless without the cordial and earn-est co-operation of all loyal people. The feeling of hostility to the Government which has been so long sullen and silent is daily becoming botder and more defiant, and rebel sympathizers all over the North are developing a systematic opposition to a vigorous prosecution of the war that is truly alarming. Were it not for the justice of our cause and the loyalty of the people, the day of our downfall would be at hand. How deplorable are the scenes which the nation is compelled to witness almost every day in the American Congress. The speech of Mr. Vallandigham and others this week, in the House and Senate, ought to arouse and unite every patriot in the land. How repulsive the cold words and heartless acts of such men when contrasted with the brave deeds and heroic acts of the loyal people of the nation. The lone widow has surrendered up her only son, the wife her husband, and children their fathers to go forth and peril and, if need be, sacrifice their lives in order that the Republic may live. How like the words of a sworn enemy of the country are the utterances of all Northern rebel sympathizers when read in the light of the heroic deeds and patriotic words of the dying soldier when yielding up his life on the field of battle. On the disastrous field of

Fredericksburg a soldier lay dying. He knew that his hour had come. A clergyman of this city, whom I know well, asked him if he had any word to send to wife and children and friends. "Tell them," said he, how I died, they know how I lived!" other, a brave and beautiful young boy, had only strength to draw a locket breast and say "give this to my mother," and died without speaking her name. At Mumfordsville, Ky., a brother thus gives expression to his grief at finding the dead body of his brother after the battle : Here, then, lay my brother, without any Here, then, lay my brother, without any doubt! A terrible sensation passed over me. I sat by him for some time in great agony of mind. We had gone into the company together to share each other's joys and sorrows; now he was gone forever. Finally, booking around me upon the scattered slain, I said to myself, this is not the place for man to weep. Take Thou, O, God of battles, the sacrifice I make. Here are 42 of the 105th Onivalain in additional me the right. All these we wanted

parting token. Then with my own hand, I helped to dig his grave, wrapped him in his blanket, carved his name upon an oak board, and Lolding it up as a tomb-stone, saw him buried with the host of the Colonel Brodhead, of Michigan, who was killed in battle when General Pope was defeated near Washington, thus wrote from

defending the right. All these we surrender up to Thee. I clipped a lock of my brother's hair as a

the battle-field: MY DEAREST WIFE: I write to you mortally wounded, from the battle-field. We are again defeated, and ere this reaches you our children will

leated, and ere this to the fatherless.

Before I die, let me implore that, in some way, it may be stated that General — has been outwitted, and that — is a traiter. Had they done their duty as I did mine, and had led as I did, the dear duty as I did mine, and had led as I did, the dear old flag had waved in triumnh, and construct two bullets have gone through my cnest, and directly through the lungs. I suffer but little now, rectly through the lungs. I suffer but little now, but at first the pain was acute. I have won the soldier's name, and am ready to meet now, as I must, the soldier's fate. I hope that from Heaven I may see the glorious old flag wave again over the undivided Union I have loved so well.

These are but few of the grand and heroic utterances of thousands of the brave and good who have fallen victims to the slaveholding conspirators' terrible crime.

Thy words, O brave brothers! shall reach and move the heart and nerve the arm of the nation, and hundreds shall again march forth to fill the vacant places and strike down Had he succeeded, the entire Southwest the traitorous fee and avenge thy death would have been ours. The army of the The land and the nation that is not worth dying for is not worth living for. The Government of Washington and the Union which he created, is worth dying to mainbranch of our military service. The Fred- tain. And our dead shall not have died in cricksburg battle, failure as it proved, ex- vain for we will never surrender. Mark the prediction; no matter what traitors may say or do, we will never surrender, for God has written his decree against the oppressor in The only deficiency was in the plan-not in the soldiers—and for the mistake in the crn traitors, shall be silenced by the charter ern traitors shall be silenced by the shout of our advancing and victorious army. Let no patriot be cast down or discouraged, for in Freedom's sign we shall conquer.

O! rally round the banner, boys, now FREEDOM'S chosen sign!
See where anid the clouds of war its new-born glories shine!
The despot's doom, the slave's dear hope, we bear it on the for! God's voice rings down the brightening path! say,

brothers, will you go?

'Then rally round the banner, boys! Its triumph draweth nigh! See where above the clouds of war its seamless glories fly! Peace, hovering o'er the bristling van, waves palm and laurel fair,

And Victory binds the rescued stars in Freedom's golden hair!"

THE BEAUTIFUL. - Beautiful things are sug

Gov. Seymour's message was received with much eclat at Richmond. It was publiance Proposed between the West and South!"

REBEL sympathizers in the Legislature of llinois have introduced a bill legalizing slavery on the soil of that State. It provides for the sale of men, women and chil-dren; and not only this, but for the whip-ping of them on their bare backs.

Passions, like wild horses, when properly trained and disciplined, are capable of being applied to the noblest purposes; but when allowed to have their own way, they become dangerous in the extreme.

If a lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that they are sufficient grounds for attachment. Woman's tears are generally more effec-tive than her words. In such cases, wind

s a less powerful element than water. The young man who recently went on a bridal four with an angel in muslin, has re-

It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure wa-

ter than that his drink should be The difference between a fish and the husband of a vixen, is that one lives always in ministration, and auticipate as many of its cold water and the other in hot.